

IN THE CLAIMS:

In accordance with the Revised Rules under 37 C.F.R. 1.121, please amend the claims as

shown below and indicated as "currently amended." Also shown below are claims that may be original, cancelled, withdrawn, previously presented, new, and not entered.

1. (currently amended) A digitally controlled oscillator (1) for generating a correct-phase output signal at a desired frequency, having an input for supplying a digital input word (100), having an adder (10) for summing the digital input words (100), having a stable local oscillator for supplying a clock signal at a constant frequency, and having a delay circuit (11, 12) which comprises a coarse delay stage (11) having a plurality of series-connected coarse delay elements (110) and a fine delay stage (12) having a plurality of series-connected fine delay elements (120), where the coarse delay stage (11) and the fine delay stage (12) are designed such that the total delay brought about by of the coarse delay stage (11) and the fine delay stage (12) is proportioned such that the maximum total delay and the minimum total delay of the delay circuit (11, 12) differ by no more than one period of the clock signal, and where the plurality of fine delay elements (120) corresponds to the delay by one coarse delay element (110), wherein each coarse delay element (110) and each fine delay element (120) comprises a dedicated actuatable selector (110e; 120f; 120k).

2. (currently amended) The digitally controlled oscillator (1) as claimed in claim 1, in which the coarse delay element (110) comprises a delay element (110b) and the selector (110e), with one input on the selector (110e) in the respective coarse delay element (110) being connected to the output of the delay element (110b) of the same coarse delay element (110) and a

further input on the selector (110e) being connected to the output (110d) of the selector (110e) in the coarse delay element (110) connected immediately downstream.

3. (currently amended) The digitally controlled oscillator (1) as claimed in either of claims 1 and 2, in which claim 1, wherein the fine delay element (120) has a common input (120a) and at least two drivers (120e, 120d) connected to the common input, with a capacitive load (120e) being provided at the output of one of the two drivers (120d), which oscillator also has one input on the selector (120f) connected to the output of the driver (120e) without the capacitive load and a further input on the selector (120f) connected to the output of the driver (120d) with a capacitive load (120e), and which oscillator has the output of the selector (120f) in the respective fine delay element (120) connected to the common input (120a) of the fine delay element (120) connected immediately downstream.

4. (currently amended) The digitally controlled oscillator as claimed in either of claims 1 and 2, in which claim 1, wherein the fine delay element (120) comprises a plurality of drivers (120j) whose inputs are connected to one another to form a common input (120h) and whose outputs are connected to one another to form a common output (120i), in which also the selector (120k) is designed such that the individual drivers may be activated or deactivated, and in which the common output (120i) is connected to the common input (120h) of the fine delay element (120) connected immediately downstream.

5. (currently amended) A digital phase trimming circuit (PLL), having an input clock signal, having a phase comparator (2), having a filter (3), having a digitally controlled oscillator (4), and having a feedback path which feeds back an output signal generated by the digitally controlled oscillator (4) to the phase comparator (2), possibly with including frequency multiplication (4) or and/or frequency division, characterized in that wherein the digitally controlled oscillator (4) is designed in accordance with one of the preceding claims claim 1.